The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871. NO. 318.

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Great Excitement at Hong Kong Respecting the Corean Difficulty.

Riotous Demonstrations at Brussels in Opposition to the Pontiff's Jubilee.

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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Religious Services at the Boston Theatre.

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The Governorship of Ohio.

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From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, June 17.

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How Treasurer Spinner Was Treated by the Rothschilds.

Major Johnson Reinstated as Marshal for South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN APPEAL TO SECRETARY FISH.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

The Horrible Famine in Persia.

[illegible]

THE NEW HORSE DISEASE.

A Serious Epidemic in New York—Hundreds of Animals Attacked—How the Lines of Travel Suffer.

From the New York Tribune, June 16.

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Bismarck's Wish to Visit the United States.

[illegible]

VON BISMARK.

Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.

[illegible]

E. R. TUCKER, Sec'y.

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J. R. CHURCH, W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

[illegible]

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fifth National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, June 10, 1871.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook. I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:

C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, C. J. GILBERT, } Directors.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of June, 1871. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

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[illegible]

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

For July, 1871.

BEGINNING OF THE 28th VOLUME.

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[illegible]

Articles and Writers.

[illegible]

TERMS.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible] Randolph-st.

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[illegible] Washington-st.

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IVES SEEDLING AND HILLSIDE CHAMPAGNES.

[illegible] DEARBORN-ST.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

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PAPER. PAPER.

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144 and 146 Monroe-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Lockport, June 13, 1871.

NOTICE.

By an order of the Board of Canal Commissioners, on a request of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, the ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL WILL BE CLOSED for navigation from Joliet to Bridgeport on and after the twenty-fifth (25) inst. for the period of ten (10) days, for the purpose of removing Summit Locks one (1) and two (2).

W. A. GOODING,

General Superintendent.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

[illegible]

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

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REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES AT AUCTION.

A RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

Fruit Lands.

[illegible]

H. MANVEL DOUGLAS, Allegan Co., Mich.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.

[illegible]

C. A. REYNOLDS, Depot Quartermaster.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

[illegible]

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PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Cut Stone for the U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

F. W. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR GLASS.

U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

F. W. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

Proposals for Frescoing

[illegible]

Proposals for Wood and Coal.

[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

[illegible]

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

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MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871.

SENATOR CARPENTER AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CASE.

We republish from the New York *Tribune* Senator Carpenter's letter, explaining his appearance before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as counsel for the New York Central Railroad, in a proceeding involving the payment of a tax to the United States Government.

From this letter, it appears that Senator Carpenter considers it a "libel" for anybody to say that, if he received compensation for such service, he is liable to fine and imprisonment. Inasmuch as there is a law of Congress which makes this an offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a Senator to appear as counsel against the United States, before any department or bureau of the government, and receive compensation therefor, we are unable to see the libellous character of the remark to which he takes exception. Perhaps Mr. Carpenter thinks it was libellous for us to express the opinion that it is not customary for lawyers to argue the causes of rich corporations, in a professional capacity, for nothing. That is our opinion still, but since Mr. Carpenter now denies that he received any compensation in the New York Central case, we are quite willing to accept his denial, and to pass over all that he says about the "bitter hostility" of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to himself as the product of a heated imagination.

That the act of Congress of June 11, 1864, was intended to prohibit members of either house of Congress from going before the subordinate officers of the government in the capacity of attorneys against the government, is to our mind very clear. If we recollect rightly, the law was passed at a juncture when it had been discovered that a Senator had used his influence with the Secretary of War to procure the release of a person from arrest who had been accused of fraud in the Quartermaster's Department, the Senator receiving a pecuniary compensation therefor. When the fact was discovered, the Senator alleged that he had received the compensation as a retainer for appearing as counsel for the prisoner in a court-martial. Accordingly, the present law was passed, and was made broad enough to cover all cases where the political or official character of the Congressman might be supposed to have an influence on the decision apart from the merits of the case. It was not supposed that members of Congress would take up such cases without compensation. It is evident now that the law should have been broader still, so as to cover cases of a voluntary and purely charitable nature, and those where the member of Congress argues a case against the government merely to oblige a friend. *For*, if the object of the law is to shield the executive officers of the government against political bias or intimidation in the discharge of their duties (and that is evidently its sole object), it is worth while to have its scope commensurate with its purpose.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Legislature has nearly reached that point of exhaustion where it is impossible to hold a sufficient number of members together to pass any bill. One of the most urgent and pressing matters requiring legislation is the bill regulating fees and salaries, yet the several bills on that subject have been suffered to sleep until it is now extremely doubtful whether they can be passed. There is a bill regulating the salaries of the State officers, for which there was not a very great urgency, considering that, with respect to the most of them, the new salaries do not commence until a new election has taken place. The public, moreover, are not complaining particularly of these cases; but upon even that bill the two houses do not seem able to agree. One of the great evils which demanded a new constitution to correct, was the abuse of the fee system, by which the people were pillaged at every turn by officials who were entitled to levy and collect taxes for their emolument; and the constitution made ample provision to remedy this abuse. The Legislature, at the general, as well as at the present special, session, have refused to give the subject any consideration, although the committee having the subject in charge seem to have done their duty. The constitution, with a view to compel the Legislature to act upon this subject, provided that "all laws fixing the fees of State, county, and township officers *shall terminate* with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution." Power was given in another clause to reduce the fees of existing officers. Here, then, is a distinct repeal of all laws fixing the fees of any officer elected in this State subsequent to the meeting of the General Assembly, which took place on the 4th day of January last. We know that this is denied by the office-holders and their *friends* in the Legislature, who insist that the constitution is not self-executing, and that to repeal a statute fixing *fees* requires an act of the Legislature.

If the provision was that the Legislature should provide a new scale of laws, after which the existing one should cease, or that the Legislature should establish a new scale of fees to take the place of the present one, this argument would hold good. The constitution did not intend to leave a period within which the State should be left without any law necessary for its government; and hence, the constitution in this case left a period to follow the meeting of the General Assembly, at the expiration of which the existing schedule of fees should terminate. But the constitution did not leave it discretionary with the Legislature to repeal the existing laws or not, because it placed a limit beyond which these laws should not continue. No new officer was to be elected and receive the fees then established by law. That the constitution can be self-executing, when so intended and declared, is very evident. The Legislature has not passed any law upon the subject of eminent domain, yet the Supreme Court, in the case of *Rich* and the *City of Chicago*, has decided that the right to have damages assessed by a jury does not require an act of the Legislature to make it operative, though the constitution expressly declares that such proceedings shall be prescribed by law. The twenty-third section of the fifth article provides that the Legislature shall fix a salary for State officers, but, whether the Legislature shall do so or not, the constitutional prohibition against their successors receiving any fees or perquisites will be none the less imperative and in force.

The various provisions of the constitution granting and defining the powers of the executive and judicial officers, are self-executing, and require no legislation to enable these officers to assume those powers. The seventh article of the constitution declares who shall be entitled to vote in this State, and is self-executing to the extent of repealing every statute in existence which excludes negroes from voting. The latter can get no additional authority to vote from any act of the Legislature. [illegible]herever the constitution is intended to be [illegible]executing it requires no legislation to [illegible] in force; and in this matter of the [illegible] of existing laws fixing fees, at the [illegible]tion of the terms of those in office in January last, there can be no question as to the intention of the constitution. [illegible] was given, expressly, within which the Legislature might provide a new scale of fees; and the constitution did not contemplate that the Legislature would, nor did it propose to permit the Legislature to continue the existing laws by non-action. It therefore, peremptorily fixed a day [illegible] laws should terminate. [illegible]tion; they failed in their contest with the people, but they seem to have been eminently successful with the Legislature. The members of the General Assembly seem to recognize the county officers as their sole constituents, as persons having vested rights to plunder the public, and against whom the public generally have no interests entitled to consideration. The constitution authorizes the Legislature to classify counties, and to provide a fee bill uniform in the counties of each class. Such legislation is simple, and can be easily adjusted, if the Assembly had the courage to face the office-holders at home. The present fees are an oppressive tax—amounting in some cases to extortion—and the Legislature should not adjourn until they have matured a proper law, reducing such fees as are excessive, and establishing a just compensation for officers hereafter elected.

THE CANADIANS AND THE TREATY.

Upon the completion of the treaty by the Joint High Commission there was an universal howl from the opposition party in Canada. The chief Minister of the Canadian Government, Sir John A. MacDonald, was a member of the commission, and against him there came a storm of indignant epithets. He was accused of having sold his country, or having permitted the Imperial Commissioners to trade away the precious rights, possessions, and interests of the provinces, to effect a settlement of England's difficulties with the United States, for which Canada was not responsible. The Ministerial press for a time seemed stunned by the opposition assault, and conceded that the Canadian Parliament would never assent to those portions of the treaty relating to the provinces. The news of the general acceptance of the treaty by all parties in England has, however, had an encouraging effect, and by the time the Dominion Parliament meets we have no doubt public opinion will sanction the treaty.

The objections to the treaty urged by the Canadian press are:

1. That it enables citizens of the United States to fish within the provincial waters, land and cure their fish, etc.; and that fish and fish oil may be entered by Canadians in the markets of the United States free of duties.

2. That the navigation of the St. Lawrence River shall be free to the people of both countries; the navigation of Lake Michigan, in like manner, to be free.

3. That the British Government will urge upon the Dominion Parliament to enlarge and to secure the use of the Welland and other canals to the people of the United States upon payment of the usual tolls; the canals on the side of the United States to be, also, equally free; the vessels of both countries to be allowed to carry from port to port of either country.

4. That the British Government will urge upon the Parliaments of Canada and New Brunswick a repeal of the tax on American lumber floated down the St. John's River, to be moved to the United States.

5. That the United States shall permit free transit of Canadian imports across our territory.

This is all of the treaty in which the provinces have anything to say, and yet the Canadian press denounce the whole as a scheme for the "robbery" of the weak and unprotected Dominion. The provinces of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island are interested in the fisheries, and do not care a button about the navigation of the St. Lawrence. With them the question is, whether it is better to have the exclusive right to catch fish, without a market in which to sell them, or to admit others to catch fish and have a market in which to sell their own. Whether they consent or not, the Americans will catch fish all the same, and, though in diminished quantity, enough to supply the demand.

The Canadians have no special interest in the fisheries; but they have adhered to the policy of exclusion as a means of forcing a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. It is for this reason that they now cry out against the Washington Treaty. They no longer have the fisheries as a lever with which to force open our ports to their products. In truth, the reciprocity treaty ought not to have been repealed, and would not have been if *irritation* had not sprung up between the two countries in consequence of the war of the rebellion. But it is well for the Canadians to know that the treaty will not be renewed an hour sooner on account of the fishery dispute. The Gloucester mackerel fleet constitute too small a part of the United States of America to force a change in our commercial policy, or even to hasten it in any perceptible degree. Public opinion is tending strongly toward greater freedom of commercial intercourse, and it is likely that the British Provinces will be the first beneficiaries of this healthful reaction. We give our opinion, as an opponent of all restrictive legislation and an advocate of the most liberal measures toward Canadian trade, that reciprocity will be retarded and not hastened by the rejection of the Treaty of Washington.

We come now to the only provisions of the treaty in which the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are specially interested, and these relate to the navigation of the St. Lawrence River. What do they propose to do with that river, and of what possible use is it unless it be navigated? The St. Lawrence River, from the east end of Lake Ontario to Montreal, has a fall of 220 feet, overcome by seven short canals, of an aggregate length of 41 miles, with 27 locks, passing vessels of 800 tons. The depth of water in these canals is 9 *feet*. In addition, there is the Welland Canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, 28 miles long. The Canadians have practically no use for either river or canals, except for the trade which passes through them to and from the United States. Montreal has a line of steamers to Liverpool, the greater part of whose business is to carry American products. To exclude the United States from that trade, from the free use of the river, would be an act of gross folly and blindness. The opening of the St. Lawrence River and the canals has been judged of such deep importance to the provinces that influential parties have been for years endeavoring to induce the government to enlarge the Welland Canal, to lengthen the St. Lawrence locks, improve the rapids, and construct the Caughnawaga Canal at an expense of $10,248,000. These works have been considered as vital to the trade of the provinces and essential to their ability to maintain an independent existence. We have before us a report by the Hon. John Young, from the Board of Trade of Montreal, dated January 1, 1871, in which the subject of the internal navigation and effects of the canal system of the Dominion on the general commerce are elaborately discussed. This report, when made, was approved and endorsed by every paper of both parties in the Dominion, and by no one more strongly than the Toronto *Globe*, which now leads the opposition to the treaty, on the ground that to concede the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River and canals to the United States is a species of robbery. This report, after giving in detail the immense productions of the Western States of the Union, stating the amounts which annually pass to the East for foreign ports and to New England for consumption, pointed out the advantage in time and expense to be gained by moving this immense traffic by the natural highway of the St. Lawrence, supplemented by the Welland and Caughnawaga Canals. It closed with the following strong and emphatic declaration, which at the time met a hearty approval throughout all Canada, and which of itself is the clearest and most unanswerable defence of Sir John A. MacDonald if he needs any defence. The report says:

> "It must not, however, be concealed that the fullest success of the route of the St. Lawrence, and the canals of Canada, can never be obtained without throwing open to foreign vessels the free use of our canals and rivers, and admitting free of duty, and without hindrance of any kind, all agricultural and natural products. It is of the highest importance for the best interests of the Dominion to cherish the most kindly intercourse with our neighbors in the United States, and to lay aside every feeling but that of rendering Canada the great highway from the shores of the Mississippi, and from the Rocky Mountains, not only to the Atlantic by Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John, but to the New England States and to New York—a city which has become great by its connection with the Western States through her canals. The policy of drawing commerce through our rivers, canals, and railways, and by our vessels and steamers, is solely to make available the great facilities which the Dominion possesses, and to make these profitable to its inhabitants, and that without reference to the policy of others. The adoption of measures to secure a free transit, without restriction of the products of the United States, free of all duty, would be one of political expediency and sound wisdom. Such a policy should be pursued without [illegible] the part of [illegible] would not be precluded from the advantages of it, merely because our neighbors in the United States might not be disposed to pursue a corresponding policy toward us."

There is a vindication of the treaty by a Canadian from a Canadian standpoint, and that is the view taken of the subject in England, and by all intelligent persons. It may be sport for the opposition in Canada to defeat and depose the Minister; but Canada has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the treaty, and the treaty proposes that Canada shall do nothing but what she ought to do without it.

DEATH OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The sudden and shocking death of Mr. Vallandigham has produced an unusual sensation in all parts of the country. Few persons were more widely known and few more warmly admired by their political friends, or more cordially hated by their political foes. Since the death of Douglas he has been more generally acknowledged and looked up to as the leader of the Democratic party than any other man. Within a few weeks he had proposed a new set of principles for that party, with every prospect that they would be ratified and adopted by the next Democratic National Convention. The death of so influential and indefatigable a politician at any time would create a profound impression on the party to which he belonged, but, occurring at this time, the sensation is not limited to his own political fold, but extends to Republican circles as well.

Clement L. Vallandigham was the son of a clergyman of Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was born in the year 182[illegible]. After receiving a common school education he spent one year in Jefferson College, Ohio. He then obtained the charge of an academy in Snow Hill, Maryland; he returned to Ohio in 1840; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842; served in the State Legislature in 1845 and 1846; edited the Dayton *Empire* from 1846 to 1849; and then devoted himself to his profession, taking also an active part in politics. In 1856 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Lewis D. Campbell. The certificate was awarded to Campbell, but Vallandigham contested the election, and was admitted to the seat. He was again elected in 1858 and in 1860, his term expiring in March, 1863.

When we have said that Mr. Vallandigham was an ardent, untiring, and fearless character, possessing an indomitable will and a keen and penetrating intellect, and that he was a pro-slavery man from conviction, we have furnished the key to his erratic and somewhat unfortunate career. In a speech just before he left Congress in 1863, he said:

> "I am one of that number who have opposed Abolitionism or the political development of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North and West, from the beginning. In school, at college, at the bar, in public assemblies, in the Legislature, in Congress, boy and man, as a private citizen and in public life, in time of peace and in time of war, at all times and at every sacrifice, I fought against it. It cost me ten years' exclusion from office and honor at that period of life when honors are sweetest. No matter; I learned early to do right and wait."

He was opposed to the war as a matter of policy and because it threatened the annihilation of slavery. In the same speech he expressed himself thus:

> "I did not support the war; and to-day I bless God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments. I censure no brave man who rushed patriotically into this war; neither will I quarrel with anyone, here or elsewhere, who gave to it an honest support. Had their convictions been mine, I, too, doubtless, would have done as they did."

But in defining his position he made a distinction between his duty to his own convictions and his duty as a representative, and he explained his action in voting for troops and money to conquer the war, by saying:

> "The country was at war; and I belonged to that school of politics which teaches that when we are at war, the government,—I do not mean the Executive alone, but the government,—is entitled to demand, and have, without resistance, such number of men, and such an amount of money and supplies generally, as may be necessary for the war, until an appeal can be had to the people."

On the 13th of April, 1863, General Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, issued "General Order No. 38," in which it was ordered, among other things, that "the habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department." On the 1st of May Mr. Vallandigham commented upon and denounced this order in a speech delivered at Mount Vernon, O. He was arrested at Dayton, at his house, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 5th, by a military force, and carried immediately by special train to Cincinnati. The news of the arrest drew an immense crowd to Dayton, and at night the Dayton *Journal* office was burned by a mob. On the 6th of May he was arraigned before a military commission, upon a charge of which the following is the specification:

> "That he did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words or in effect as follows, declaring the present war 'a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;' 'a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;' 'a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;' 'a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;' stating 'that, if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;' 'that peace might have been honorably attained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France.' Characterizing General Order No. 38 'as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;' inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, 'the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better;' declaring 'that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government.'"

There were other expressions alleged in the specification; but those we have given are the ones upon which he was found guilty. The Court sentenced him to be placed in close confinement during the war in some fortress of the United States to be designated. General Burnside approved the finding, and designated Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, as the place of imprisonment. The President changed the sentence to one placing Mr. Vallandigham beyond the military lines of the Union.

In the meantime the friends of the prisoner brought the case before Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, who refused the writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was sent South, and, on the 25th of May, was delivered within the rebel lines in Alabama, he making the following declaration: "I am a citizen of Ohio, and of the United States. I am here within your lines by force, and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war." An application was made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*, and refused, as the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the proceedings of a military tribunal.

Vallandigham in time reached the coast and obtained passage to Bermuda, and from there proceeded to Canada. In June, 1863, while absent, he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats; but the people of Ohio rejected him by nearly 100,000 majority. He returned to Ohio in the winter of 1863–4, and the government took no official notice of the fact. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met in Chicago, and was the most influential member of the Committee on Resolutions. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met in New York. Since 1868 he has taken no active part in public affairs, until in May last he proposed at the County Convention the celebrated "New Departure" platform, which has since been adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention, and has been received by the party generally with approbation.

The general amnesty which the American people have in their hearts granted to the rebels is probably wide enough to include Vallandigham. If there can be an honest pro-slavery man, he was undoubtedly such an one. He was a man who, from earnest study and conviction, had adopted certain fixed principles; and it was because he was sincere that he never swerved from them. His hatred of Abolitionism rendered his opposition to the war intense, and blinded him to the fact that to preserve the Union slavery was to stand or fall, as the necessities of the case might demand. That he was opposed originally to the acts of secession there can be no doubt; and the man's honesty was never shown more clearly than in the fact that, though intensely opposed to the war, he felt bound, upon principle, to vote all the men and money demanded by the government to prosecute the war so long as it was sustained by the people.

Mr. Vallandigham was no demagogue. He did not sail with the wind. When he considered he was right no power could move him, and neither the rage of opposition nor the appeals of friends could cause him to abandon his position. He was a man of ability far above the general average, and greatly in advance of any man now prominent in the Democratic party. He was a man of scholarly habits, was well versed in the principles of political economy, and, therefore, opposed from the beginning the Pendletonian plan of paying the national debt with greenbacks. He [illegible] country, and it cannot be doubted that if he had lived in a different time, or had not acquired the fatal bias of slavery, he would have attained high official position. In private life, and in all his relations with his fellow-men, Mr. Vallandigham was a gentleman—cultivated, kind, warm-hearted, and generous. His death leaves a very large gap in the party to which he belonged.

The debt of the city of New York has for several years been in the same condition as that of the French Empire under Napoleon. The only way of guessing at the amount of the principal is to find out the average interest actually paid, and from that to estimate the principal. These estimates differ, however, very widely. At the city election, last fall, a "committee of rich men," including William B. Astor, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, figured up the debt due November 1, 1870, at $48,644,487. These figures were paraded by the Tammany ring as campaign documents, and these gentlemen certified that they found the accounts of Comptroller Connolly highly satisfactory and correct, though the city debt had been officially stated on the 1st of January, 1869, to be only $29,324,945. Two months afterward, the Comptroller himself states the same debt at $72,899,685, and it is still further shown, in the city reports now publishing, that the debt now amounts to $81,843,515.

Here is a conceded "great Democratic gain" in the city of New York, of **$52,518,566** of debt in twenty months! A City Government that has a revenue of twenty-four millions a year, and yet continues to run behind its revenue two and a half millions of dollars per month, needs reform or revolution. Mayor Hall, in whom impudence rises to a fine art, upon the strength of these facts, runs a parallel between the national administration at Washington and his own city administration, to show that the city pays more national taxes than local taxes, thereby proving that Democratic financiering is better than Republican. The national taxes of which he speaks are the internal revenue taxes, most of which are charged over upon consumers, and do not rest directly on the city.

In no one feature of Bismarck's management of the diplomatic campaign against France was his statesmanship more manifest than in his earnest and emphatic assertion to Thiers, during the negotiation of the treaty, that the safety of the French Government demanded the disarming of the National Guards in Paris, and the complete occupation of the city by the German armies. M. Thiers stoutly resisted both conditions, and, as Bismarck had no other aim than to strengthen the government on whose existence depended the value of the treaty, he yielded the point, which though vital to Thiers, was of secondary importance to the German Chancellor. Had Thiers adopted Bismarck's suggestion the entire Paris rebellion would have been avoided, and the slaughter of 60,000 troops in capturing Paris, and the execution of 18,000 men and women, as Communists, after they had surrendered, would have been spared. Thus it is that the inflexible vigor of a really sagacious mind, stern but far-seeing, may often prove more humane than the generous sentiment of one who knows only the past and has no grasp of the future. M. Thiers feared to wound the susceptibilities of the French people. But, in carrying out this needless and sentimental delicacy, he drifted blindly into a series of massacres and executions as severe as any that disgrace the first revolution. Bismarck pretended to no humanity; but his wise conception of the true elements of danger by which the French Government was surrounded would have saved France from the most appalling and disgraceful of all the horrid scenes that mark French history.

There is a county in Illinois, immediately south of Sangamon and north of Madison, which is commonly called the "State of Macoupin." In what way this county became invested with the attributes of sovereignty we do not know, but certain it is she has obtained the insignia and outward forms thereof by erecting, with borrowed capital, a Court House, which is said to be the most prodigious achievement, in the way of architecture and county bonds, of all the Court Houses in the United States. Indeed, it is a question whether any State has a State House superior to that of the State of Macoupin. In another column a correspondent gives a vivid history of the enterprise, which brings it down to the period when the creditors of the State of Macoupin began to ask that their interest money be paid a little more promptly, and to petition the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois to help them collect it. Accordingly, a lawsuit has been commenced to test the validity of the bonds—that is, to determine whether the tax-payers of Macoupin, or the public creditors of that State, have been swindled out of $1,300,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Major Isaac Gibson, sentenced to the Penitentiary from Jasper County a few years ago, on charge of rape, has been pardoned, and is now at home.

—At Marion, June 16, Mr. Springhardt, employed at the mill of Edwards, Mann & Goodall as a spinner, and Mr. Grant Goodall, one of the firm, got into a dispute, which finally led to blows, and ended by Goodall striking Springhardt on the head, with a large wrench, inflicting an injury from which S. died a few hours afterward. Goodall gave himself up, and, after examination, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the September term of the Circuit Court.

IOWA.

Charles Bloomfield, whose wife was drowned near Sioux City last week, has become insane.

—The Keokuk *Constitution* says that three sisters, in three different townships in Fayette County, presented their husbands with twins last week, each couple being a girl and a boy.

—Senator Grimes will sail from Liverpool for New York next Wednesday, and will reach home in Burlington some time in July. His health, it is said, is almost entirely restored.

—Near Keokuk, on June 15, a man leading a five-year-old boy was walking on the track, when the train came along. He let go the child's hand and stepped one side, leaving it upon the track, with the locomotive coming at full speed but a few yards distant. A man working near by, named Thomas Hohn, seeing the act, ran to the child, picked it up, and got out of the way of the locomotive just in time to have it graze his shoulder as it passed.

WISCONSIN.

The Manitowoc *Star* says that just beyond the mouth of Two Mile Creek, and on the west side of the railroad, is now located an Indian village. There are about one hundred Indians, seventy-five dogs, and fifty horses. The "big Injuns" hunt, smoke, and sleep; the squaws do the drudgery, and the pappooses amuse themselves with their Indian games, bows and arrows, and by tormenting such wild animals and birds as may be caught and brought in alive.

INDIANA.

A six-weeks' bride took arsenic in Indianapolis last week because "his folks" didn't like her style.

MISSOURI.

The bidding on the St. Joseph bridge was spirited. The following were the bids put in: Baltimore Bridge Company, $1,125,000; King's Wrought Iron Bridge Company, $966,000. The same company put in a bid for the iron works alone at $[illegible]. This was the lowest bid on this, but it was determined to let the whole contract together. The American Bridge Company, of Chicago (the same company that is building the *Leavenworth* bridge), offered to build the bridge for $[illegible] without ice-breakers, or $714,000 with ice-breakers. The Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, bid for superstructure alone $[illegible]. The Phoenix Bridge Company, of Pennsylvania, bid for superstructure $317,000. The Detroit Bridge Company bid $710,000, and was awarded the contract. There was a bid in for $[illegible], but it was not considered.

OHIO.

Mr. Samuel Buck, an eccentric character well known in the vicinity of Conneaut, died recently near that village at an advanced age. He is represented to have been a man of good family, and with a fair education and natural abilities, but possessed of a strong passion to ape the manners of the opposite sex. For many years he had lived alone, and, with surprising facility, he performed all the duties of a housewife and farmer at once. In the morning he would don woman's attire, which became his delicate person well, prepare breakfast, eat; and, having put the house in order, would unpin his chignon, exchange his hoop-skirts for trowsers, and go out to plow or chop wood, as the case might be, till noon, when he would appear again in the *role* of a lady cook. He was very fastidious in his tastes, and, when attired as a fashionable woman, with his long, well-kept hair done up *à la mode*, he would receive and entertain company so gracefully and naturally as to deceive all except those who knew him, and always seemed quite unconscious that he was playing a borrowed part.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Heathen Chinese" has a band of music in Lynn, Mass., and another in San Francisco.

—Captain Hall takes with him in his Arctic voyage a thermometer which will register 80 degrees below zero.

—A Boston paper writing of a recent address there, says: "the discourse was an hour in length, and was listened to with avidity."

—A Maine man's family of four sons and one daughter have married his next-door neighbor's four daughters and one son.

—Dolls' eyes form the staple of a large manufacture in Birmingham, England. The eyes are packed in hogsheads, and sent to all parts of the world.

[illegible]

—A London paper says that a London swell [illegible] a glass in one eye, a flower in his button-hole, [illegible] the Row, dresses extravagantly, bets himself into bankruptcy at the Derby, swindles his tailor, and then retires into the army or church, if he can find a rich relation to buy him a "commission" or a "living."

—It is said that the improved lands in South Carolina are worth $[illegible], while the fences that enclose them have actually cost $[illegible]. The fences in New York have cost $[illegible]; those of Ohio, $[illegible] [illegible] estimated at $1,300,000,000.

—The smokers who are in the habit of travelling on the London Metropolitan Railway recently held a meeting to petition [illegible] a law compelling the Metropolitan Railway to attach smoking carriages to the trains. [illegible]

[illegible]

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Its Gorgeous Court House and Magnificent Debt.

Conception and Progress of a Gigantic Swindle.

Mausoleum of the Macoupin County Democracy.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 1[illegible].

This is a small town of some 4,000 inhabitants, in the pleasant and fertile County of Macoupin, situated on the line of the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad, over 200 miles from Chicago. It has not been noted for anything in particular until within the last few years, when it became the owner of a magnificent Court House, which cost between $1,300,000 and $1,500,000, as near as can be ascertained, for nobody seems to know the exact cost. The presence of such a building in such a place is so anomalous, and the manner of its construction was so strange, that its history cannot fail to be of interest.

It seems that, after the close of the war, Governor Palmer returned to his old home and settled down to the practice of his profession, the law. He was engaged in defending a prisoner on trial for murder. The case had been given to the jury, and the jurors had retired to the jury-room in the old and [illegible]

[illegible]

VALLANDIGHAM.

Full Details of the Accident Resulting in His Death.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham died at Lebanon, Ohio, this morning, at eighteen minutes before 10 o'clock, from the effects of an accidental shot from a pistol, which was discharged while he was handling it last evening.

SORROW IN CINCINNATI.

There has been much sorrow manifested here to-day concerning the tragic end of Mr. Vallandigham, and it has been by no means confined to his political friends.

Persons who have differed with him and animadverted severely upon his course during the rebellion, have expressed no less regret at the terrible calamity which has befallen him than have his political associates.

News concerning his last hours has been devoured with avidity. Newspaper reporters who came from the scene have diligently sought for more details than have thus far been published.

WHEN THE PISTOL WAS DISCHARGED

Mr. Vallandigham was hardly aware of the severe nature of the wound, as he walked around the room awhile before lying down. Governor McBurney, alarmed at the sudden appearance of a tragedy, rushed to the adjoining rooms and at [illegible]

[illegible]

After the accident, he told A. G. McBurney that the chamber of the other pistol, which was lying on the table, was empty, and that he had used the wrong pistol. McBurney examined that pistol, and found that the chambers were all loaded. The pistols were lying side by side on the table, and he supposed he was taking the empty one he used last night.

Universal sorrow and regret are expressed.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LEBANON, O., June 16—10:30 p. m.—By his courteousness through the trial here Vallandigham won many personal friends. He was all day preparing his argument for to-morrow. Great expectations were entertained of him in that effort. People were preparing to crowd the Court House to hear him. The news of the accident has brought the people from their homes. The streets about the hotel are crowded. Counsel on both sides are at his bedside. The City Marshal guards before the door of the room where he lies to keep the crowd back.

He looks very pale in the face. About a dozen friends are in the room. He can speak, but does not converse. At 10 o'clock the surgeons [illegible] the side the ball entered, and retired for consultation.

In answer to a question if the wound was mortal, Dr. Drake said he did not know.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

LEBANON, O., June 16—11 p. m.—I have just seen Drs. Drake and Scoville. They pronounce the wound very dangerous, but can say nothing more. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK

[illegible]

WASHINGTON

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

Just Published:

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TABLE SAUCE.

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HALFORD

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$25—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible] in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. [illegible]

[illegible], 16 Wall-st. N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The Harpers have added Olive to their new edition of Miss Mulock's works, uniform with the rest of the series; and the Appletons have just issued The Two Guardians, which is the latest of their beautiful edition of Miss Yonge's domestic stories. Each of these volumes may be had of Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. have just commenced an illustrated library edition of Hawthorne's works, initiating the series with The Marble Faun, two volumes in one. The edition, when completed, will embrace all of Hawthorne's romances, juveniles, and miscellanies. It is published in very neat style, and each volume will be illustrated. In size, form and typographical appearance it is every way convenient, and, as it will be furnished at a very reasonable figure, we have no doubt it will become a general favorite in every library.

[illegible]

Books Received.

[illegible]

GOING FOR VANDERBILT.

Police Sergeant Mullen's Extraordinary Stern Chase.

From the New York Sun, June 16.

Several Captains of Police [illegible] have become alive to the fact that there is a corporation ordinance against fast driving on the city streets. With that suddenness which usually characterizes the acts of police captains, they resolved to put the dormant ordinance into effect. Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, became particularly active in his efforts to suppress the nuisance. He put one of his best men on Nineteenth street, charging him to arrest any man who drove faster than 8 miles an hour. The man was Sergeant Mullen, a slight, compactly built, and handsome officer, but of unusual powers of endurance. Sergeant Mullen promised to do his best. The policy of the appointment was soon proved, for daily the Sergeant would bring in several offenders. The arrests, however, did not satisfy the doughty Captain, as, in the majority of cases, those arrested were humble drivers of fast ash carts and butcher wagons. What the Captain wanted was somebody of note. Of course Sergeant Mullen also sought for some prisoner of distinction; but none came that way. Days passed in weary watchfulness, until at length, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a long, sultry day, the powerful Sergeant saw a swift team in the distance. Its lightning speed placed it incontestably within the pale of the violated corporation ordinance. Mullen was not slow to make up his mind that at all hazards this team must be arrested, if only to serve for an example to others. With the intent, therefore, to vindicate the outraged majesty of the law, he placed his handsome form in the middle of the thoroughfare, where the team would pass. Along came the wagon at the same mighty rate of speed, and Mullen's eye could already cover the details of the turn-out. It was a very nicely balanced top buggy, accommodating two people. The team, however, was the feature of the turn-out. It was composed of two tearing horses, who swept toward the Sergeant like a pair of fish hawks. The time made by these trotters was enough to satisfy him that the person or persons inside the buggy were of no mean magnitude, and this spurred him on to greater exertion. Therefore he did not budge an inch from his position, but resolved, at all hazards, to arrest the driver.

On came the buggy, whizzing along at a rate that made Mullen suppose the owner would either not heed him or had not seen him. The difficulty and danger of his position impressed him. But the Sergeant is brave beyond measure and he stood his ground manfully. The moment came. When within a few feet of the Sergeant the horses pricked up their ears, and when opposite him gave an almighty shy that sent the buggy almost whirling around on two wheels. For the space of a second it stood still, as it were. Mullen made a plump for the horses' heads, but at the same moment there came a smart cut from the whip of the driver, and the team again madly bounded forward. At this instant a head ran out of the conveyance, and to Mullen's surprise, he recognized the hoary whiskers and jocular face of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The Sergeant hesitated a moment, hardly knowing what to do, but just then the voice of Captain Burden struck his ear.

"Go ahead, Mullen!" shouted the Captain. "Follow 'em up."

At this order from his chief the Sergeant hesitated not a moment. He darted off after the Commodore. The buggy was now about half a block ahead, and going at a 2:40 gait. Mullen is a wonderful runner. He went at a three-and-a-half gait himself, but human flesh cannot rival horse flesh in speed. The servant had an idea that when the buggy came to the avenue he might yet have a chance. So he continued on his wonderful course. Passers-by stopped in some alarm to look after the doughty Sergeant, who shot along the street like a streak of lightning. Doubtless they had visions of murder and blood before their eyes, as they breathlessly watched the rapidly disappearing officer.

In the meantime the Commodore's buggy had reached Seventh avenue and turned to go up. The turning lost time, and Sergeant Mullen gained upon the buggy. He reached the avenue when the Commodore was only half a block from him. For a moment he hoped to conquer. But unfortunately for him, Seventh avenue is paved with Nicolson blocks. Then it was that he realized the almost hopeless task before him.

For four blocks it was simply a question between the relative endurance of man and horseflesh. The horses decidedly had the best of it, and already the buggy was fast disappearing from the range of the plucky sergeant's vision. It was an eternal two minutes of indescribable agony. Hope again revived, however, as he saw the buggy turn into Twenty-sixth street, and take its course toward Eighth avenue, and he continued his almost miraculous race. When he reached the corner, the buggy was still in sight, and had not yet turned again. It seemed to be laboring with difficulty over the Belgian pavement, and this spurred the undaunted sergeant to new activity. He was now travelling at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

The buggy crossed Eighth avenue and was stopped for a moment by a car. Mullen was undoubtedly gaining on it slowly, but surely.

On they both went until the Commodore reached Ninth avenue, into which he turned once more. Mullen was not now more than four hundred feet away. The occupants of the vehicle seemed to be aware of the proximity of the man of law, and Mullen could hear the whip freely used. But now the buggy went faster than he did. Indeed, his superhuman exertions began to tell upon him. Attracted by curiosity and duty two or three policemen joined in the chase, but Mullen kept ahead of them. The buggy reached Thirtieth street only half a block away from him, and turned down toward the depot. The Sergeant realized now that his enemy would, probably, after all, escape him. The thought caused him to make one last noble effort.

As he reached the corner the buggy was drawing up at the door of the depot. Mullen saw the Commodore jump out in great haste, turn to say a word to somebody in the buggy, and then disappear in the doorway. In less time than it takes to tell it he was at the door himself. There sat a negro in livery grinning at the excited sergeant.

"Where is your master?" Mullen exclaimed, so much out of breath that his words could hardly be understood.

"Don't know," answered the darkey, and he grinned still more than before.

Mullen rushed into the depot just in time to see the train move slowly out. The Commodore was on board, and all hope was lost.

The noble sergeant groaned in anguish of spirit. He resolved to arrest the grinning darkey (to whom he had taken an intense dislike) and the buggy, anyhow. But when he reached the door darkey, buggy, horses, and all had disappeared.

AN IMMENSE COAL LAND SUIT.

Five Million Dollars Involved.

Philadelphia (June 6) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The *Herald* has already been informed of the attempt of certain parties to get possession of twenty-nine tracts, of 400 acres each, of the Girard estate, situated in Schuylkill County, and comprising some of the most valuable coal lands in Pennsylvania.

The suit now in progress was brought by the heirs of a man who conveyed it in his lifetime to another man, who in turn conveyed it to the late Stephen Girard—the assessed value of which, at the present time, is from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000. Mr. Girard, at the time of his death, owned 20,000 acres of land in this county, most of which is very valuable. In many places the veins of coal are sixty feet thick, but at the time it was bought it was not known that the land was so valuable, and Mr. Girard bought it for from 40 to 60 cents per acre. The developments made in late years have materially enhanced the value of the tract, and at the present day there is absolutely no limit to its value. The only method of computing it is to develop the coal.

By a provision of Mr. Girard's will the Trustees of the estate are forever prohibited from selling any of the land. He went further; he ordered that no leases be given for more than five years. Owing to the fact that mining would not pay the lessees for that limited period, the State courts amended the will by allowing the Trustees to lease the lands for a period of fifteen years, and at the present time there are ten different operations located on these lands now producing coal, which, since the time coal was first mined here (1863), have raised 2,700,000 tons. Although the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads are making strenuous efforts to control all the mining interests in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, not one of these corporations has as yet leased any part of the Girard estate. The suit now being tried at Pottsville is really being engineered by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, although brought ostensibly by the heirs of the first owners.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Reading Road, is one of the counsel for the Girard Trustees, but has not as yet made an effort to lease any of these lands in the name of the road. The leases, as before stated, are for fifteen years. The royalty commences at twenty-five cents per ton, and increases one cent per ton per annum during the lease, ending at thirty-nine cents per ton.

It is believed that the present leases are sufficient to occupy the ground, unless the underlying veins referred to should prove of good quality; further development, even in that case, it may be good policy to deny. The anthracite coal area is limited and is being rapidly absorbed by large combined operations, and is increasing in value. At present the best veins only pay for working; but the time is not far distant when those of inferior quality or of difficult access will command more royalty than the best do at this time. It is believed by far-seeing experts in coal mining that in ten years from date the whole of the coal mining interests in Pennsylvania will be controlled by the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads.

The managers of these roads claim that it will be a blessing to the public; that they will put coal in the market at a low figure the year round, at from $5 to $5.50 per ton. It is a blessing that it will be so nicely disguised that no one will be able to see it. The public have felt these blessings pretty keenly for the last five months, in the matter of a decreased supply brought about by the late strike, which was started by the very companies I have named above, but who, in their efforts to make a pile, allowed the thing to run too long. These combinations of railroad companies and leading coal operators are getting stronger every week. Even now the Reading Road is leasing every available acre of coal lands possible, and Gowen is now in Europe negotiating with his employers for authority to put $25,000,000 of bonds of this company in the market to meet the engagements already made and to be made in their coal operating "jobs." If the people of this and neighboring States do not know of this thing it is time they did, and the sooner the Legislature interferes to protect the people against these monopolies the better it will be for coal consumers.

Barbaric Vengeance.

The murder of Miss Susan McDaniel by "American George," her rejected lover, at Cherokee Flat, California, together with the lynching of the murderer, has been reported in outline by telegraph. The San Francisco papers contain the following additional details, dated at Oroville, 5th inst.:

"Yesterday afternoon six of the party [illegible] was made to burn the body. All agreeing, the cabin was torn down, a large pile made of it in an open field, his body was placed standing upon it, a can of oil was thrown over the whole and the pyre set on fire, and amid the shouting and rejoicing of the excited people was consumed by the flames. Eye-witnesses describe the scene of the burning as frightful in the extreme. Had he been captured alive his punishment would have been death by fire.

The Collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad—Five Lives Lost.

A special telegram to the Toronto *Globe* gives the following particulars of the collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Grafton, on Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock: "A train coming from the East, with a large number of immigrants, collided with a freight train standing at the station, thereby knocking several cars off the track, and causing a general smash-up. The engineer, conductor, and one of the immigrants were killed instantly, and the fireman had his leg mangled horribly, rendering amputation necessary. Several others were injured, many narrowly escaping with their lives. The express train from the East had not arrived more than two minutes before the collision took place. Mr. Allen, who showed great presence of mind, prevented a still more terrible disaster. The express is said to have carried a red flag, indicating another train was close behind. But no efficient steps, it seems, were taken to warn that train—bearing immigrants—of the danger. Young Allen was sent down to the switch, and observing the train rushing down grade at high speed, and knowing that the two tracks were occupied, he turned the switch upon the freight train instead of allowing the collision to take place with the passenger train. The slaughter would have been frightful had the train been allowed to go straight ahead, as the morning was foggy, and no one was apprehensive of danger.

"Another report gathered from parties who have arrived from Grafton, states that the engine-driver and fireman on the immigration train were killed, or received injuries from which death ensued in a few hours. The conductor and brakeman of the freight train were killed, and these, with the immigrants, make five lives slaughtered. The names of the engine-driver and fireman were Dougall Campbell and Liddell. Last night they were brought to this city, where they resided."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 17.

The week has witnessed some important changes in the local money market, arising out of the increased movement of produce from the country toward the leading markets. The fine weather makes a certain prospect of large crops, in view of which farmers are marketing what they have on hand of the old crop, and this, together with the coming in of the wool clip, has made a large demand for currency in the country. The country demand upon the banks in this city has been so large that Chicago banks have ordered at least $1,500,000 of currency from New York during the last three days. All of this amount, and more, has gone into the country to pay for grain and wool, and the receipts of both will, in all probability, be larger next week.

Money continues easy yet, and the probability is that it will continue so for six or eight weeks yet.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 17.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Valuable Hints.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

A Thief Arrested in the Act of Pocket-Picking at Lincoln Park.

He Shoots and Desperately Wounds Officer Mahr.

A German Bystander Comes to the Rescue and is also Shot.

Officer Mahr Rallies and Shoots Down the Thief.

The Officer and His Prisoner Desperately Wounded.

History of the Assassin.

Lincoln Park was startled and shocked at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a short tragic occurrence. John alias Louis Wilson, a well-known thief and a ruffian of the first water, ventured to pick the pocket of a lady—a favorite recreation of his, whenever opportunity was afforded him. Officer John Mahr arrested the scoundrel in the act, and immediately proceeded to remove him to the Webster Avenue Police Station. The fellow went quietly enough along the avenue until he reached a point between Sedgwick and Hurlbut streets. Here he suddenly sprang from the grasp of his captor and drew a revolver. The policeman at once sprang upon the thief, but the latter fired at the officer three times in succession. The first shot glanced on Mahr's watch, and did no harm; the second entered his right side, between [illegible]

[illegible]

SUICIDE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A BAD DISASTER.

A Sail Load of Pleasure-Seekers Capsized—One Man Drowned.

At half past 2 o'clock on yesterday afternoon, four men and a boy procured a boat from the beach skirting Lincoln Park, and rowed out toward the crib. When they had accomplished about half the distance some of the party attempted to change off in rowing, and, on endeavoring to pass one another, managed to capsize the boat. The entire party were thus thrown into the water, and made frantic attempts to right the vessel, which was flat-bottomed. Some of the men could have swum ashore, but they did not like to desert their less fortunate companions. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Runaway.

At 2:30 p. m. yesterday, a horse attached to a buggy in which were seated Mr. J. Kelly, who lives at No. 95 West Polk street, and Mr. J. C. Searls, of the same place, ran away near the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets. The horse turned short on Washington street, and in front of the Chamber of Commerce building the vehicle was capsized and the occupants were thrown heavily on the pavement. Mr. Kelly was very badly injured, but Mr. Searls came off with a few light bruises. The horse was soon afterward stopped, and the injured parties were sent home.

Fire.

About 4:30 yesterday afternoon a slight fire broke out at No. 304 South Clark street, owned by J. Dunn as a dyeing establishment. Loss trifling. Insurance $700, in the Fireman's, of this city.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Weiner, who resides at No. 136 Newberry avenue, was thrown from her buggy last evening, near the corner of Superior and Clark streets, and sustained severe head injuries.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at the County Clerk's office on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, sharp. King.

Senator Carpenter's Appearance in the Central Railroad Case.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: On returning from West Point, I found in the *Tribune* of yesterday an editorial article in which a wanton libel was dragged into an allusion to a few remarks made by me last Monday to the cadets at West Point. The article begins by saying: [illegible]

[illegible]

SWITZERLAND.

First Impressions of Country and People.

Language, Currency, and Politics.

Constance, Zurich, Luzern.

Railroad up the Rigi.

The Alps.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LUZERNE, May 28, 1871.

On coming into Switzerland, the traveller is impressed by degrees: first he has a view of the mountains from the distance; then of the lakes and streams which flow out from Switzerland, carrying much of their beauty beyond its borders; then of the first hills and valleys of Switzerland itself; and finally of the great Alps in their immediate presence.

The first distant view, which may be had for hundreds of miles in advance, whether one approaches from Germany, France, or Italy, is not of something vague, which one must stretch his eyes to see on the horizon, but is close and distinct from the first. At Munich or Regensburg, for example, the mountains look, on a clear day, as if they were right before you, scarcely more than a stone's throw distant, and as if they might be conveniently visited in the course of an evening's promenade. They look, not as if they were of earth, covered with trees and foliage, but seem cragged and broken, like masses of bare rock, rising up, one over another, into the clouds. Being of a dark or bluish color, they resemble heaps of coal, covered with snow; for, at this season, there is snow upon all of them. [illegible]

On coming into Switzerland itself, there are many things to attract the attention. The first thing I noticed was a statue of William Tell, with his little boy and bow. This is a common sign for hotels, and is often made to decorate public buildings. Arnold Winkelried's name and face appear also very frequently. The people seem to have a free and independent air about them that one does not see in Germany or France. The girls on the wine-hills, with their straw hats and short dresses, recall the lassies in the highlands of Scotland. The villages situated among the hills and in the deep valleys look very beautiful. Single cottages may often be seen on the slopes or along the streams. These are generally small, and built of unhewn mountain timber. A pure, cool air sweeps over the whole country. The streams come down in many places from the mountains, and trickle out from the rocks in pleasing variety. Everything, in short, lets you know that you are in a mountainous country, even before you come to the mountains. The language of Switzerland is German, French, or Italian, according as the cantons border on the north, west, or south; though the people in many places speak all of these more or less. The traveller, if he will participate in a general conversation, must one moment speak German, the next French, and the next Italian, having first to learn with whom he is speaking. The popular language is very corrupt, whichever tongue they use. Those speaking German, for example, have a strong French accent, and mix a great many French and Italian words. They have a money of their own, based on the French system, except that they have no sous, but only francs and centimes. These last they call rappen. All the coins of the neighboring States, however, are also used. I find it very inconvenient in travelling through these small nationalities. In one pocket I must have Bavarian money, in another, Wurtemberg, and, in another, French. So, too, with postage stamps. One must always be exchanging, or else using his money at a discount. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PARK AND GARDEN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"The Farm and Garden" has compiled much space already on this subject, and has given a pretty full account of the value of the European Larch for planting on the prairies. Last spring I planted 10,000 two-year-old seedling larches, procured of Mr. Douglass, of Waukegan, and I do not think that ten of them are dead. So much for my faith in the value of the larch for timber planting, and for my experience in the testing of it. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We are now at the longest days of the year, and summer is approaching the culminating point. The harvest is marching northward, and is now giving us the music of the reaper, as the rye and winter wheat fall before it in heavy gavels, for the yield is abundant. The oat crop will be light, as must be all of the spring-sown grains. [illegible]

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

[illegible]

LONDON.

Extradition of Refugees.

Discussion and Importance of the Question.

Absolutism on the Continent and Republicanism in England.

Rev. Robert Collyer in London.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EXTRADITION.

LONDON, June 1.

No subject excites the public mind in England so much as a threatened violation of the rights of asylum. John Bull goes off in a fury at the first serious hint of a foreign policeman. Just now, the "two nations," which, according to Mr. Disraeli, exist in our social state, are beginning to be disturbed by a circular from the French Government, in which the French Minister is directed to demand the extradition of any of the late insurgents who may escape to this country. The difficulty may never arise. M. Thiers and General MacMahon, between them, have killed, wounded or made prisoners several thousands, and they may be satisfied with the glory. But the French, when moved to a desire for revenge, are fearfully blood-thirsty, and it is on the cards that a formal request will be made. The Home Secretary, when questioned on the matter last week, avoided a direct reply, but the country was then under the fearful impressions created by the first work of devastation in the capital. It was wise, at such a moment, to avoid everything that might appear like insensibility to the disasters recorded. But by this time the whole issues are seen, and the same motive for mere prudence does not exist. Whatever a minister in Parliament may say, even now, is better to deter the fugitive communists (if such there be) from making Great Britain their home. I have no hesitation in affirming that none will be yielded up. Would the United States act otherwise?

Observe, there is the utmost abhorrence of the deeds of the Commune and of the desperate men and women who supported them. People feel that they have no aims or interests in common with such violent-souled creatures. The incidents shocked us by their appalling extent, as they amazed us by their wickedness. But, on the other hand, it is remembered that the Parisian populace underwent a fearful experience in the siege of Paris by the Germans, and that they had reason to believe the troops intended to massacre them without pity, and to destroy the Commune and the Republic. The National Assembly showed itself the enemy of Paris immediately it met, and the hater of all the ideas which sway the populace of the great cities. The troops, it was believed, would, by sheer physical force, restore the empire or refound a monarchy. Then, again—as M. H. Labouchere (the "Besieged Resident") pointed out the other day—Louis Napoleon, who waged war against a National Assembly as the Commune did, and who shot down men, women, and children defending the lawful constitution, has not been treated as being out of the pale. If M. Pyat had demanded the ex-Emperor's expulsion from England, this country would have laughed at him. The names of numbers of refugees from other climes—men like the monster Rosas, for instance—may be cited who got cover here, despite the atrocity (as we view it) of their political acts. Belgium, perhaps, cannot help herself. She must study the dominant power in France, whether it be republican or absolutist, and Spain is obliged to be careful how she invites the hostility of neighboring powers. But England has traditions to observe and a place to fill. If she once hands over political offenders, her doom is sealed.

ABSOLUTISM IN EUROPE.

Two reflections occur to the mind of an observant man, who from this country looks over Europe. The first is the prospect of the sway of absolutism. The various governments start back in affright as they gaze upon Paris, [illegible]

[illegible]

Horace Greeley.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By R. FELTMAN & CO.,

On Tuesday, June 20, at 9 o'clock, a. m., [illegible]

GROCERY STOCK, WINES, &C.,

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GLORIOUS

4th OF JULY

CELEBRATION

AT OAK RIDGE,

On the Lake Shore, under the auspices of the

ST. THOMAS SOCIETY.

[illegible]

THE RT. REV. BISHOP FOLEY,

[illegible]

COME ONE. COME ALL.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

EXCITEMENT INCREASING! Triumphant success of refined and elegant comedy! Third week of

CASTE.

By the renowned

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY

"But every member of this Company is a Star."

[illegible] HOME. [illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, June 19, the great sensational Drama, replete with domestic interest and startling effects, entitled

SANS SOUCI.

KATIE PUTNAM

Supported by a powerful cast. Previous to the above excellent production will be enacted the new Comedietta called A HAPPY PAIR.

Grand Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Engagement of the celebrated and world renowned, and ORIGINAL

SIGNOR BLITZ,

The great Magician and unrivalled Ventriloquist, with his LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, assisted by his son, THEODORE BLITZ,

MONDAY, June 19, and every evening until further notice, [illegible] Grand Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

No improper persons admitted.

REV. DR. BELLOWS,

OF NEW YORK, will deliver his celebrated lecture entitled

"Two-thirds Through the 19th Century,"

At the Church of the Messiah, corner Hubbard-court and Wabash-av., on Wednesday Evening, June 21, 1871, for the Benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Church.

Tickets, 50c. For sale at the door.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO.

112 RESIDENCE LOTS

AT AUCTION!

On Monday, June 19, 1871,

On the Ground, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

SALE PEREMPTORY, by order of James H. Tyler, Esq., to close the business of a partnership.

12 Lots fronting north on Douglas place.
19 Lots fronting west on Laurel street.
23 Lots fronting north and south on A street.
8 Lots fronting north and south on B street.
27 Lots fronting north and south on D street.
21 Lots fronting north and south on E street.
2 Lots fronting south on F street.

All located in Subdivision of the East ½ N. W. ¼ of Section 32, Town 39, Range 14 East.

NEAR THE STOCK YARDS,

Inside the city limits, in a most thriving neighborhood. The title is perfect and property free of all encumbrance.

TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, June 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Elegant Brick Dwelling

AND LOT,

No. 792 WABASH-AV.,

West Front, south of Sixteenth-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, on the Premises.

A new three-story and basement Dwelling, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, with lot 25x150 feet.

Title perfect, and terms easy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO HUNDRED

RESIDENCE LOTS

AT AUCTION,

On the Ground at North Evanston,

On Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

[illegible] Lots in University Sub-Division at North Evanston, east of railroad track, five blocks from Depot, and about the same distance from the Biblical Institute and Northwestern University. 14 Passenger Trains pass every day. Commutation Tickets to Chicago, good on any train, 15 cents. Ground high and dry, and streets being put in good condition.

TITLE PERFECT.

TERMS OF SALE—$15 to be paid on each lot at time of sale; balance to be paid in Monthly Payments of $5 each until paid for, with 8 per cent interest.

A SPECIAL TRAIN has been chartered for the occasion, which will leave the N. W. R. R. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10 o'clock, and all who wish to attend this sale will be furnished tickets at the train free.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Ready Made Clothing, Clothes, Cassimeres, Linen and Dress Goods, Hosiery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, June 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HALF A MILE OF

Lake Front

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, June 22, 1871,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

Commencing Promptly at 11 o'clock A. M.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF

One Hundred and Sixty Acres,

Known as the Blanchard Tract, and situated in about the centre of the SOUTH SHORE SUBDIVISION, immediately below the

GREAT SOUTH PARK,

And One Mile North of Clark's Point.

This tract has been subdivided into HALF ACRE lots, thereby enabling the the purchaser to secure an elegant homestead at a VERY reasonable price.

The SOUTH SHORE Subdivision is designed solely for GENTEEL RESIDENCES, all streets being [illegible] width, while its lake front Boulevard is one hundred and fifty feet wide, being a continuation of the South Park Lake Shore Drive.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY, as the tract is owned by several parties, some of whom are non-residents. The sale is, therefore, in partition, and ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

GENTLEMEN, and LADIES in particular, are respectfully invited to examine the property for themselves, as the sale will be unquestionably the finest of the season.

GO AND SEE THE PROPERTY, by Hyde Park train, leaving the Illinois Central Depot at [illegible] daily. Stop at Woodlawn, where horse cars will be in waiting upon arrival of this train to carry all visitors to the land and return them, free of charge, in time for the Hyde Park train at [illegible]

FREE STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS will be given by steamer Van Epps, of which special announcement will be made.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

For full particulars apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., Agents, or to

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

AUCTION SALE

OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

By Messrs. G. P. GORE & CO.

Closing sales of those magnificent works of Mr. D. Gale, on MONDAY, June 19, at 3 p. m., and evening at 7½ o'clock.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE,

On TUESDAY, June 20, at 9½ a. m.,

By Geo. P. Gore & Co.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Dry Goods, Piece Goods,

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS,

And a beautiful line of

PARASOLS.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, June 21, at 9½ a. m.,

At which time we shall close out

All Consignments of Seasonable Spring Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Tuesday, June 20, at 10 a. m.,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps and Straw Goods,

At our Salesroom, 25 and 26 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. J. SPIELDOCH & CO.,

[illegible] will sell on Monday, June 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., the entire stock of Groceries, Grocery and Store fixtures in the

Store, No. 150 Chicago-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

REWARD.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

ful Ravages of Famine and Pestilence in Persia.

covery of a Plot for the Assassination of the Pope.

ecial Preparations for the American Tour of the Russian

[illegible]